

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

Share business has rarely been so stagnant as at present. If matters continue in the same dead-and-dull condition for any length of time the share brokers, like that amiable Shakespearean martyr, Othello, will find their occupations completely gone. The absence in Shanghai of several of our principal operators and the scarcity of money have doubtless contributed to cause the present deadlock. Since we last wrote the transactions reported have been few in number and of little significance. Banks, which are nominally at 188 per cent. premium for cash, have changed hands at 194 for the end of the year. A few transfers of Docks have been reported at 57 1/2 per cent. premium for cash, which is a fractional reduction on the previous rate. The China Sugar Refining Co.'s scrip has been negotiated at 138 for the end of the month, and shares are still freely offered at that price for cash. In Luzons, which are rather firmer, a lot of 50 has been taken over at 81. Nothing else requires special mention.

4 o'clock p.m.

Since noon Banks have changed hands at 189 premium for cash. Hongkong Fires have been done at 350 per share, and more shares could be placed at the same rate. Sales of China Fires have been put through at quotation. No other transactions came under our notice.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue—189 per cent. premium, sales.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$625 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$73 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1450 per share, Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$108 per share, buyers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1015 per share, sellers.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$215 per share, sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$350 per share, sales and buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$375 per share, sales.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—57 1/2 per cent. premium, sales.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$40 per share, premium, sales.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—118 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$150 per share, buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—25 per cent. dis., sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$138 per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtless)—2 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$81 per share, sales.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$155 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—11 per cent. prem. ex. int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank T.T. 3/8
Bank Bills, on demand 3/8
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/8 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8 1/2
ON PARIS.—Bank T.T. 4/6 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/7 1/2
ON HAMBURG.—Bank T.T. 23 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank T.T. 23 1/2
ON DEMAND.—Bank T.T. 23 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank T.T. 72 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight 73 1/2

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW-MALWA—per picul, \$535
(Allowance, Tals 72)
OLD-MALWA—per picul, \$575
(Allowance, Tals 72)
NEW PATNA, high touch (without choice) per chest 572 1/2
NEW PATNA, high touch (first choice) per chest 575
NEW PATNA, high touch (bottom) per chest 577 1/2
NEW PATNA, high touch (second choice) per chest 570
NEW PATNA, low touch (without choice) per chest 570
NEW PATNA, low touch (first choice) per chest 573 1/2
NEW PATNA, low touch (bottom) per chest 575
NEW PATNA, low touch (second choice) per chest 573 1/2
OLD PATNA, per chest 559 1/2
NEW BENARES, high touch (without choice) per chest 550
NEW BENARES, high touch (bottom) per chest 550
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul, \$485 @ \$545
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul, \$375 @ \$400
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul, \$295 @ \$325

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & Co's Barometer.)

Barometer—F.M.	Thermometer—F.M.
Barometer—A.M.	Thermometer—A.M.
Barometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.
Barometer—Wet bulb	Thermometer—Wet bulb
Barometer—F.M.	Thermometer—F.M.
Barometer—A.M.	Thermometer—A.M.
Barometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.
Barometer—Wet bulb	Thermometer—Wet bulb
Barometer—F.M.	Thermometer—F.M.
Barometer—A.M.	Thermometer—A.M.
Barometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.
Barometer—Wet bulb	Thermometer—Wet bulb
Barometer—F.M.	Thermometer—F.M.
Barometer—A.M.	Thermometer—A.M.
Barometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.
Barometer—Wet bulb	Thermometer—Wet bulb

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
POSAME, British steamer, 183, Irving, 24th Oct., Shanghai, 21st October, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
FOOKSANG, British steamer, 900, Hogg, 24th October, Canton 24th October, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HWA-YUN, Chinese steamer, 984, Wilson, 25th October, Canton 24th October, General—C. M. S. N. Co.
PHRA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,011, H. Stratton, 25th October, Bangkok 19th Oct., Rice and General—Hop Hing Hong.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Danube, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
Liban, French steamer, for Shanghai.
Gordon Castle, British steamer, for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.
October 24, Gravinga, Spanish str., for Manila.
October 24, Peking, British str., for Canton.
October 24, Duburg, German steamer, for Singapore.
October 25, Danube, British steamer, for Swatow and Bangkok.
October 25, Fooksang, British str., for Shanghai.
October 25, Whampoa, British steamer, for Port Darwin, Sydney, &c.
October 25, Posang, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.
Per Posang, str., from Shanghai—Sir G. Bowden, Hon. F. B. Johnson, Messrs. Alston, Anderson, and Aplin, and 75 Chinese.
Per Phra Chom Kiao, str., from Bangkok—58 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
Per Gravinga, str., for Manila—Mr. and Mrs. Emile Springle, Mrs. Soledad Jimenez y Mejias.
Per Danube, str., for Swatow, &c.—120 Chinese.
TO DEPART.
Per Gordon Castle, str., for Saigon—18 Chinese.

NAOASAKI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
October—
6, Hedvig, British bark, from Tientsin.
6, Ningpo, British steamer, from Korea.
7, Zambesi, British steamer, from Kobe.
7, Nagoya Maru, Japan, steamer, from Kobe.
9, Ingo, German steamer, from Shanghai.
9, Kanagawa Maru, Japan, bk., from Yama.
11, Tyne, British steamer, from Shanghai.
11, Wladivostok, Rus. str., from Wvostock.

DEPARTURES.
October—
6, Sooleo, British steamer, for Yokohama.
7, Pelham, British steamer, for Newchwang.
8, Zambesi, British steamer, for Hongkong.
9, Nagoya Maru, Japan, str., for Shanghai.
9, Ingo, German steamer, for Shanghai.
10, Ingo, German steamer, for Shanghai.
11, Evangeline, British schooner, for Yama.
11, Wladivostok, Russian str., for Chefoo.
12, Tyne, British steamer, for Shanghai.
12, Emily, British brig, for Chefoo.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN JAPAN, CHINA, AND MANILA.

Radnorshire (s.) Japan, Aug. 24
Valencia (s.) Manila, Aug. 27
Catherina II. (s.) Hankow, Aug. 29
Glaucus (s.) Shanghai, &c., Sept. 2
Isla de Mindanao (s.) Shanghai, &c., Sept. 3
Benlang (s.) Fochow, Sept. 6
Pacaxo (s.) Yokohama, Sept. 7
Americo (s.) Shanghai, &c., Sept. 8
Glenfalloch (s.) Shanghai, &c., Sept. 11
Alberdeen (s.) Fochow, &c., Sept. 12

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date).
Sachew, Cardiff, June 12
Theodor Ruger, New York, June 13
Comet, Cardiff, June 13
Elizabeth, Penarth, July 1
Jupiter, Cardiff, July 13
Osaka, London, July 22
Willy, Cuxhaven, Aug. 9
Fotomi Hany (s.) Antwerp, Aug. 10
Wilhelm Hoyer, London, Aug. 11
Sardoon (s.) Liverpool, Aug. 21
Stamboul (s.) Marseilles, Aug. 31
Dakota, Cardiff, Sept. 4
Charlotte, Cardiff, Sept. 7
Andromeda, Cardiff, Sept. 7
Telemachus (s.) London, Sept. 11

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Swatow, Amoy, & Fochow.—Per Namoa, to-day, the 25th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Hoihow and Hainan.—Per Salter, to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 6.30 A.M.
For Amoy and Kobe.—Per Takachiho Maru, to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Amoy and Taiwan.—Per Abay, to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Straits, Colombo, and Bombay.—Per Berar, on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Amoy and Manila.—Per Amatista, on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 4.30 P.M.
For Saigon.—Per Gordon Castle, on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Singapore, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, &c., &c.—Per Esauine, on Monday, the 29th instant, at 4.30 P.M.
For Nagasaki, Hogo, and Yokohama.—Per Khiva, on Thursday, the 1st November, at 11.30 A.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the Hongkong Directory and Hong List for the Far East for 1883, which supersedes all previous editions.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet "ARABIC" will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:
At 2.15 P.M. Post-office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet "SUTLEY" will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and countries beyond, via Brindisi, to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.
The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet "ANADYR" will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 30th November, with Mails to the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, via Naples, to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.
The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

HARBOUR THERMOMETER.	WIND.	SEA.	WAVE.	WIND.	SEA.	WAVE.
At 10 A.M.	At 10 A.M.	At 10 A.M.	At 10 A.M.	At 10 A.M.	At 10 A.M.	At 10 A.M.
At 2 P.M.	At 2 P.M.	At 2 P.M.	At 2 P.M.	At 2 P.M.	At 2 P.M.	At 2 P.M.
At 4 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At 4 P.M.

Barometer, level of the sea in fathoms, and temperature of the air in a shaded situation. Direction of Wind, in registered every two points, N, N.E., E, S.E., S, S.W., W, W.N.W., N.W., N.N.W., &c. Force of Wind, in 1 to 3 light breezes, 3 to 10 moderate, 10 to 15 fresh, 15 to 20 strong, 20 to 25 heavy, 25 to 30 very heavy, 30 to 35 gale, 35 to 40 storm, 40 to 45 hurricane, 45 to 50 typhoon, 50 to 55 cyclone, 55 to 60 tempest, 60 to 65 hurricane, 65 to 70 typhoon, 70 to 75 cyclone, 75 to 80 tempest, 80 to 85 hurricane, 85 to 90 typhoon, 90 to 95 cyclone, 95 to 100 tempest, 100 to 105 hurricane, 105 to 110 typhoon, 110 to 115 cyclone, 115 to 120 tempest, 120 to 125 hurricane, 125 to 130 typhoon, 130 to 135 cyclone, 135 to 140 tempest, 140 to 145 hurricane, 145 to 150 typhoon, 150 to 155 cyclone, 155 to 160 tempest, 160 to 165 hurricane, 165 to 170 typhoon, 170 to 175 cyclone, 175 to 180 tempest, 180 to 185 hurricane, 185 to 190 typhoon, 190 to 195 cyclone, 195 to 200 tempest, 200 to 205 hurricane, 205 to 210 typhoon, 210 to 215 cyclone, 215 to 220 tempest, 220 to 225 hurricane, 225 to 230 typhoon, 230 to 235 cyclone, 235 to 240 tempest, 240 to 245 hurricane, 245 to 250 typhoon, 250 to 255 cyclone, 255 to 260 tempest, 260 to 265 hurricane, 265 to 270 typhoon, 270 to 275 cyclone, 275 to 280 tempest, 280 to 285 hurricane, 285 to 290 typhoon, 290 to 295 cyclone, 295 to 300 tempest, 300 to 305 hurricane, 305 to 310 typhoon, 310 to 315 cyclone, 315 to 320 tempest, 320 to 325 hurricane, 325 to 330 typhoon, 330 to 335 cyclone, 335 to 340 tempest, 340 to 345 hurricane, 345 to 350 typhoon, 350 to 355 cyclone, 355 to 360 tempest, 360 to 365 hurricane, 365 to 370 typhoon, 370 to 375 cyclone, 375 to 380 tempest, 380 to 385 hurricane, 385 to 390 typhoon, 390 to 395 cyclone, 395 to 400 tempest, 400 to 405 hurricane, 405 to 410 typhoon, 410 to 415 cyclone, 415 to 420 tempest, 420 to 425 hurricane, 425 to 430 typhoon, 430 to 435 cyclone, 435 to 440 tempest, 440 to 445 hurricane, 445 to 450 typhoon, 450 to 455 cyclone, 455 to 460 tempest, 460 to 465 hurricane, 465 to 470 typhoon, 470 to 475 cyclone, 475 to 480 tempest, 480 to 485 hurricane, 485 to 490 typhoon, 490 to 495 cyclone, 495 to 500 tempest, 500 to 505 hurricane, 505 to 510 typhoon, 510 to 515 cyclone, 515 to 520 tempest, 520 to 525 hurricane, 525 to 530 typhoon, 530 to 535 cyclone, 535 to 540 tempest, 540 to 545 hurricane, 545 to 550 typhoon, 550 to 555 cyclone, 555 to 560 tempest, 560 to 565 hurricane, 565 to 570 typhoon, 570 to 575 cyclone, 575 to 580 tempest, 580 to 585 hurricane, 585 to 590 typhoon, 590 to 595 cyclone, 595 to 600 tempest, 600 to 605 hurricane, 605 to 610 typhoon, 610 to 615 cyclone, 615 to 620 tempest, 620 to 625 hurricane, 625 to 630 typhoon, 630 to 635 cyclone, 635 to 640 tempest, 640 to 645 hurricane, 645 to 650 typhoon, 650 to 655 cyclone, 655 to 660 tempest, 660 to 665 hurricane, 665 to 670 typhoon, 670 to 675 cyclone, 675 to 680 tempest, 680 to 685 hurricane, 685 to 690 typhoon, 690 to 695 cyclone, 695 to 700 tempest, 700 to 705 hurricane, 705 to 710 typhoon, 710 to 715 cyclone, 715 to 720 tempest, 720 to 725 hurricane, 725 to 730 typhoon, 730 to 735 cyclone, 735 to 740 tempest, 740 to 745 hurricane, 745 to 750 typhoon, 750 to 755 cyclone, 755 to 760 tempest, 760 to 765 hurricane, 765 to 770 typhoon, 770 to 775 cyclone, 775 to 780 tempest, 780 to 785 hurricane, 785 to 790 typhoon, 790 to 795 cyclone, 795 to 800 tempest, 800 to 805 hurricane, 805 to 810 typhoon, 810 to 815 cyclone, 815 to 820 tempest, 820 to 825 hurricane, 825 to 830 typhoon, 830 to 835 cyclone, 835 to 840 tempest, 840 to 845 hurricane, 845 to 850 typhoon, 850 to 855 cyclone, 855 to 860 tempest, 860 to 865 hurricane, 865 to 870 typhoon, 870 to 875 cyclone, 875 to 880 tempest, 880 to 885 hurricane, 885 to 890 typhoon, 890 to 895 cyclone, 895 to 900 tempest, 900 to 905 hurricane, 905 to 910 typhoon, 910 to 915 cyclone, 915 to 920 tempest, 920 to 925 hurricane, 925 to 930 typhoon, 930 to 935 cyclone, 935 to 940 tempest, 940 to 945 hurricane, 945 to 950 typhoon, 950 to 955 cyclone, 955 to 960 tempest, 960 to 965 hurricane, 965 to 970 typhoon, 970 to 975 cyclone, 975 to 980 tempest, 980 to 985 hurricane, 985 to 990 typhoon, 990 to 995 cyclone, 995 to 1000 tempest, 1000 to 1005 hurricane, 1005 to 1010 typhoon, 1010 to 1015 cyclone, 1015 to 1020 tempest, 1020 to 1025 hurricane, 1025 to 1030 typhoon, 1030 to 1035 cyclone, 1035 to 1040 tempest, 1040 to 1045 hurricane, 1045 to 1050 typhoon, 1050 to 1055 cyclone, 1055 to 1060 tempest, 1060 to 1065 hurricane, 1065 to 1070 typhoon, 1070 to 1075 cyclone, 1075 to 1080 tempest, 1080 to 1085 hurricane, 1085 to 1090 typhoon, 1090 to 1095 cyclone, 1095 to 1100 tempest, 1100 to 1105 hurricane, 1105 to 1110 typhoon, 1110 to 1115 cyclone, 1115 to 1120 tempest, 1120 to 1125 hurricane, 1125 to 1130 typhoon, 1130 to 1135 cyclone, 1135 to 1140 tempest, 1140 to 1145 hurricane, 1145 to 1150 typhoon, 1150 to 1155 cyclone, 1155 to 1160 tempest, 1160 to 1165 hurricane, 1165 to 1170 typhoon, 1170 to 1175 cyclone, 1175 to 1180 tempest, 1180 to 1185 hurricane, 1185 to 1190 typhoon, 1190 to 1195 cyclone, 1195 to 1200 tempest, 1200 to 1205 hurricane, 1205 to 1210 typhoon, 1210 to 1215 cyclone, 1215 to 1220 tempest, 1220 to 1225 hurricane, 1225 to 1230 typhoon, 1230 to 1235 cyclone, 1235 to 1240 tempest, 1240 to 1245 hurricane, 1245 to 1250 typhoon, 1250 to 1255 cyclone, 1255 to 1260 tempest, 1260 to 1265 hurricane, 1265 to 1270 typhoon, 1270 to 1275 cyclone, 1275 to 1280 tempest, 1280 to 1285 hurricane, 1285 to 1290 typhoon, 1290 to 1295 cyclone, 1295 to 1300 tempest, 1300 to 1305 hurricane, 1305 to 1310 typhoon, 1310 to 1315 cyclone, 1315 to 1320 tempest, 1320 to 1325 hurricane, 1325 to 1330 typhoon, 1330 to 1335 cyclone, 1335 to 1340 tempest, 1340 to 1345 hurricane, 1345 to 1350 typhoon, 1350 to 1355 cyclone, 1355 to 1360 tempest, 1360 to 1365 hurricane, 1365 to 1370 typhoon, 1370 to 1375 cyclone, 1375 to 1380 tempest, 1380 to 1385 hurricane, 1385 to 1390 typhoon, 1390 to 1395 cyclone, 1395 to 1400 tempest, 1400 to 1405 hurricane, 1405 to 1410 typhoon, 1410 to 1415 cyclone, 1415 to 1420 tempest, 1420 to 1425 hurricane, 1425 to 1430 typhoon, 1430 to 1435 cyclone, 1435 to 1440 tempest, 1440 to 1445 hurricane, 1445 to 1450 typhoon, 1450 to 1455 cyclone, 1455 to 1460 tempest, 1460 to 1465 hurricane, 1465 to 1470 typhoon, 1470 to 1475 cyclone, 1475 to 1480 tempest, 1480 to 1485 hurricane, 1485 to 1490 typhoon, 1490 to 1495 cyclone, 1495 to 1500 tempest, 1500 to 1505 hurricane, 1505 to 1510 typhoon, 1510 to 1515 cyclone, 1515 to 1520 tempest, 1520 to 1525 hurricane, 1525 to 1530 typhoon, 1530 to 1535 cyclone, 1535 to 1540 tempest, 1540 to 1545 hurricane, 1545 to 1550 typhoon, 1550 to 1555 cyclone, 1555 to 1560 tempest, 1560 to 1565 hurricane, 1565 to 1570 typhoon, 1570 to 1575 cyclone, 1575 to 1580 tempest, 1580 to 1585 hurricane, 1585 to 1590 typhoon, 1590 to 1595 cyclone, 1595 to 1600 tempest, 1600 to 1605 hurricane, 1605 to 1610 typhoon, 1610 to 1615 cyclone, 1615 to 1620 tempest, 1620 to 1625 hurricane, 1625 to 1630 typhoon, 1630 to 1635 cyclone, 1635 to 1640 tempest, 1640 to 1645 hurricane, 1645 to 1650 typhoon, 1650 to 1655 cyclone, 1655 to 1660 tempest, 1660 to 1665 hurricane, 1665 to 1670 typhoon, 1670 to 1675 cyclone, 1675 to 1680 tempest, 1680 to 1685 hurricane, 1685 to 1690 typhoon, 1690 to 1695 cyclone, 1695 to 1700 tempest, 1700 to 1705 hurricane, 1705 to 1710 typhoon, 1710 to 1715 cyclone, 1715 to 1720 tempest, 1720 to 1725 hurricane, 1725 to 1730 typhoon, 1730 to 1735 cyclone, 1735 to 1740 tempest, 1740 to 1745 hurricane, 1745 to 1750 typhoon, 1750 to 1755 cyclone, 1755 to 1760 tempest, 1760 to 1765 hurricane, 1765 to 1770 typhoon, 1770 to 1775 cyclone, 1775 to 1780 tempest, 1780 to 1785 hurricane, 1785 to 1790 typhoon, 1790 to 1795 cyclone, 1795 to 1800 tempest, 1800 to 1805 hurricane, 1805 to 1810 typhoon, 1810 to 1815 cyclone, 1815 to 1820 tempest, 1820 to 1825 hurricane, 1825 to 1830 typhoon, 1830 to 1835 cyclone, 1835 to 1840 tempest, 1840 to 1845 hurricane, 1845 to 1850 typhoon, 1850 to 1855 cyclone, 1855 to 1860 tempest, 1860 to 1865 hurricane, 1865 to 1870 typhoon, 1870 to 1875 cyclone, 1875 to 1880 tempest, 1880 to 1885 hurricane, 1885 to 1890 typhoon, 1890 to 1895 cyclone, 1895 to 1900 tempest, 1900 to 1905 hurricane, 1905 to 1910 typhoon, 1910 to 1915 cyclone, 1915 to 1920 tempest, 1920 to 1925 hurricane, 1925 to 1930 typhoon, 1930 to 1935 cyclone, 1935 to 1940 tempest, 1940 to 1945 hurricane, 1945 to 1950 typhoon, 1950 to 1955 cyclone, 1955 to 1960 tempest, 1960 to 1965 hurricane, 1965 to 1970 typhoon, 1970 to 1975 cyclone, 1975 to 1980 tempest, 1980 to 1985 hurricane, 1985 to 1990 typhoon, 1990 to 1995 cyclone, 1995 to 2000 tempest, 2000 to 2005 hurricane, 2005 to 2010 typhoon, 2010 to 2015 cyclone, 2015 to 2020 tempest, 2020 to 2025 hurricane, 2025 to 2030 typhoon, 2030 to 2035 cyclone, 2035 to 2040 tempest, 2040 to 2045 hurricane, 2045 to 2050 typhoon, 2050 to 2055 cyclone, 2055 to 2060 tempest, 2060 to 2065 hurricane, 2065 to 2070 typhoon, 2070 to 2075 cyclone, 2075 to 2080 tempest, 2080 to 2085 hurricane, 2085 to 2090 typhoon, 2090 to 2095 cyclone, 2095 to 2100 tempest, 2100 to 2105 hurricane, 2105 to 2110 typhoon, 2110 to 2115 cyclone, 2115 to 2120 tempest, 2120 to 2125 hurricane, 2125 to 2130 typhoon, 2130 to 2135 cyclone, 2135 to 2140 tempest, 2140 to 2145 hurricane, 2145 to 2150 typhoon, 2150 to 2155 cyclone, 2155 to 2160 tempest, 2160 to 2165 hurricane, 2165 to 2170 typhoon, 2170 to 2175 cyclone, 2175 to 2180 tempest, 2180 to 2185 hurricane, 2185 to 2190 typhoon, 2190 to 2195 cyclone, 2195 to 2200 tempest, 2200 to 2205 hurricane, 2205 to 2210 typhoon, 2210 to 2215 cyclone, 2215 to 2220 tempest, 2220 to 2225 hurricane, 2225 to 2230 typhoon, 2230 to 2235 cyclone, 2235 to 2240 tempest, 2240 to 2245 hurricane, 2245 to 2250 typhoon, 2250 to 2255 cyclone, 2255 to 2260 tempest, 2260 to 2265 hurricane, 2265 to 2270 typhoon, 2270 to 2275 cyclone, 2275 to 2280 tempest, 2280 to 2285 hurricane, 2285 to 2290 typhoon, 2290 to 2295 cyclone, 2295 to 2300 tempest, 2300 to 2305 hurricane, 2305 to 2310 typhoon, 2310 to 2315 cyclone, 2315 to 2320 tempest, 2320 to 2325 hurricane, 2325 to 2330 typhoon, 2330 to 2335 cyclone, 2335 to 2340 tempest, 2340 to 2345 hurricane, 2345 to 2350 typhoon, 2350 to 2355 cyclone, 2355 to 2360 tempest, 2360 to 2365 hurricane, 2365 to 2370 typhoon, 2370 to 2375 cyclone, 2375 to 2380 tempest, 2380 to 2385 hurricane, 2385 to 2390 typhoon, 2390 to 2395 cyclone, 2395 to 2400 tempest, 2400 to 2405 hurricane, 2405 to 2410 typhoon, 2410 to 2415 cyclone, 2415 to 2420 tempest, 2420 to 2425 hurricane, 2425 to 2430 typhoon, 2430 to 2435 cyclone, 2435 to 2440 tempest, 2440 to 2445 hurricane, 2445 to 2450 typhoon, 2450 to 2455 cyclone, 2455 to 2460 tempest, 2460 to 2465 hurricane, 2465 to 2470 typhoon, 2470 to 2475 cyclone, 2475 to 2480 tempest, 2480 to 2485 hurricane, 2485 to 2490 typhoon, 2490 to 2495 cyclone, 2495 to 2500 tempest, 2500 to 2505 hurricane, 2505 to 2510 typhoon, 2510 to 2515 cyclone, 2515 to 2520 tempest, 2520 to 2525 hurricane, 2525 to 2530 typhoon, 2530 to 2535 cyclone, 2535 to 2540 tempest, 2540 to 2545 hurricane, 2545 to 2550 typhoon, 2550 to 2555 cyclone, 2555 to 2560 tempest, 2560 to 2565 hurricane, 2565 to 2570 typhoon, 2570 to 2575 cyclone, 2575 to 2580 tempest, 2580 to 2585 hurricane, 2585 to 2590 typhoon, 2590 to 2595 cyclone, 2595 to 2600 tempest, 2600 to 2605 hurricane, 2605 to 2610 typhoon, 2610 to 2615 cyclone, 2615 to 2620 tempest, 2620 to 2625 hurricane, 2625 to 2630 typhoon, 2630 to 2635 cyclone, 2635 to 2640 tempest, 2640 to 2645 hurricane, 2645 to 2650 typhoon, 2650 to 2655 cyclone, 2655 to 2660 tempest, 2660 to 2665 hurricane, 2665 to 2670 typhoon,

FRANCE AND CHINA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

As interviewing is now the fashion, I shall treat your readers to an account of one that I have had with the mandarin Tseng, the general diplomatic agent of China in Europe. His Excellency is an intimate acquaintance of some very good friends of mine. When, therefore, I read the alarming significance which was attached to his return yesterday morning to Paris by last night's papers, I asked one of them to introduce me to him. My request was granted. I sent my letter early this morning, and received a most civil answer in French in which Tseng through a Secretary intimated that he would be happy to receive me between eleven and twelve, and give me any information that he possibly could about the state of diplomatic relations between France and China.

The Chinese Embassy is in the Place d'Élysee, near the little Church, which used formerly to have for its *vis-à-vis* a great wooden hippodrome. This mansion formerly was inhabited by a mad doctor, and is between a flagged court and a pretty garden. A respectable looking servant in pantry costume opened the door. There were several other male domestics in slop clothes about. The one who answered to my ring at the bell showed me into a waiting-room on the ground floor. I sent up my card, saying that I had an appointment with His Excellency the Ambassador. Presently the servant came back, and asked me to walk upstairs. I did so, and on the first floor, I was shown into a drawing-room. There was nothing remarkable in the furniture beyond some old Nan-kin vases and bronze vessels, which were made ages ago by Chinese artists. French pictures adorned the walls. A statuette of the Hunting Diana stood on the chimney piece. I wondered what the ladies of the Embassy thought of the free and springy gait of the chaste goddess. While I was wondering, folding doors were thrown open. An elderly Chinese gentleman wearing spectacles entered. He bowed very pleasantly and frequently, and motioned me to be seated in an arm chair. When he bowed, he smiled and showed teeth, but they were not so long. I did not know he was Tseng, and began by asking him in English whether he spoke that tongue. He answered "very little," which was true, for when I enquired after a pause whether I had the honour of conversing with the Chinese Ambassador, he did not understand me. But he said, with apparent difficulty, that he wished me to speak in French to his Secretary who would interpret for me.

Tseng is a Mongol Chinese, and has the Tartar physiognomy. His countenance is intelligent, energetic, and very prepossessing. The smiling mouth and the gold-rimmed glasses imparted to his physiognomy a benevolent air. His Excellency was very plainly dressed. But he had some precious sable on his loose jacket, and a coral knob on his cap. The tuft of hair on his chin and cheeks were not shaved, but apparently cut with a scissor. His Secretary entered when I had been about five minutes in the drawing-room. He was a little bald-headed Chinese of the kind we see on tea caddies, and dressed in a purple silk jacket with scarlet lining, and a yellow silk skirt. He also has a pleasant smile, and showed very white but short teeth. I never heard a foreigner speak French so well. He listened with close attention to the long and fluent explanations of the Ambassador, and translated them without once hesitating. I began by thanking His Excellency for the promptitude he showed in honouring the letter of introduction. His smiles conveyed to me the idea that he "was only too happy to oblige me." Then I spoke of the anxiety with which the present grave situation was regarded, and said that, as a journalist, I would, of course, be happy to know how the negotiations were going. I hoped well, although I had heard so many pessimistic reports. This, of course, was a delicate subject to treat, and I hardly dared touch upon it. But I should gratefully listen to anything the Ambassador might be good enough to communicate to me. Tseng here ceased to smile. He appeared to feel that he should say nothing rashly, and to weigh his words. Personally he told me he was most anxious for peace, and he was quite sure that he reflected the pacific desires of his government. He complained that the journals misrepresented the movements of the Chinese troops. His government had not the slightest intention of making war on France, but only took necessary precautions for the protection of certain frontiers. This I was authorised to publish.

We had then some conversation about Anson Burlingame and his Mission to Europe. A good deal was said of a nature to show that the memory of the American diplomatist is cherished at Peking. We then came round to the subject of the black flag. The Ambassador called them, ex-Chinese, and told me that many of his countrymen went to join them but on their own responsibility. They were adventurous men, and had no warranty from the Government. Tseng told me that his mission was analogous to that of Burlingame. He had letters of credence to the Czar, Emperor William, Queen Victoria, President Grövy, and the heads of other States, but he went very little to St. Petersburg. The business of his mission chiefly lay in London on account of the enormous business relations between Great Britain and China. A great deal had been said about his absence from Peking every time he went from here to London. This was ridiculous. The Chinese Embassy in England was the central one, and the other Embassies branch ones. In London he was within a telegraphic call of Paris. He was leaving again next Sunday, and would not be back for eight days. When he returned, he would be most happy again to see me. As I was leaving, he shook hands very cordially. The Secretary accompanied me downstairs to the door. I had often heard that Peking Chinese are very courteous, and that it is impossible to meet officials of higher breeding than these. I was greatly struck and pleased with the simple and cheerful courtesy of the two distinguished mandarins with whom I conversed to-day. They were natural as happy children, and I could see very intelligent and well qualified to represent the diplomatic interests in Europe of their enormous Empire.

In the course of conversation I asked Tseng whether he had had an interview with Challeng-Lacour. He said he had, but nothing more. Fearing to be indiscreet, I did not dare question him further on this subject. I find, however, in the semi-official *National* that the Government has resolved to resume negotiations with China on the basis of the treaty of M. de Batten. In doing so it wishes to give a proof of its moderation. At the same time all the necessary reinforcements will be sent to Tonquin. The Cabinet thinks it has a right to do this without immediately provoking the Chambers. I may here say that when I spoke to Tseng about the Treaty of Huế, he insisted that it was only a convention. The *Temple* says that Tseng's interview with Challeng-Lacour was a long one, but that the greatest courtesy reigned. The Chinese Ambassador stated the conditions upon which the Court of Peking would probably agree to a settlement of the dispute. Amongst the questions. They are, firstly, the establishment of the Honorary Consulate claimed by China; and secondly, the creation of a neutral zone between China and the States under the French protectorate.

LITERARY REMUNERATION.

The rates of remuneration for literary work vary very much indeed. To men with names all sorts of high or fancy prices are given; but most papers and magazines have a scale of literary pay, according to which the rank and file of writers are remunerated for their contributions. The leader writers on *The Times* are generally salaried men receiving a couple of thousand or so a year, for no more than three articles a week; but if an outsider—that is, a man who is not regularly on the staff of the paper—contributed an article of a column or so in length to the so-called leading journal, he would not probably be presented with any thing smaller than a cheque for five guineas. The editorship of *The Times* is the big plum of journalism, Mr. Chenev, the present editor, receiving, it is said, £5,000 a year, with free chambers in Serjeants' Inn; and that was the late editor, Mr. Delane's, salary also. The *Echo* on the other hand, only pays a guinea each for its articles, though it formerly paid a guinea and a half. When Messrs. Cassell, Petter, & Galpin were the proprietors of the paper, they presented a well-known literary lady, who is a most fascinating and bright writer on social subjects, with six guineas a week for coming to the office three mornings a week and writing an article and a note (that is a leader) for its columns on each one of three mornings. The salary of Mr. Arthur Arnold, as editor of the *Echo* during Messrs. Cassell, Petter, & Galpin's proprietorship, was £1,000 a year. There are provincial journals who pay their editors as much as, and more than, that sum. We presume the editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, the editor of the *Scotsman*, the editor of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, and the literary heads of several other leading daily journalistic organs of the provinces, have not less than £1,000 a year each, and it is likely one or two of them have considerably more. Charles Feabody, who has recently been appointed editor of the *Yorkshire Post* at Leeds, is to receive £1,000 a year for his services, though his predecessor in the editorial chair of this journal, we believe, was in receipt of a salary of £1,500 per annum. A guinea or sovereign is the lowest sum that is given for an article, of the orthodox column in length, by any journal of any standing at all. It is the price that is paid by daily and weekly papers in London and the provinces. The *Globe* gives a guinea for what it calls its "turn-over article," which begins on the last column of its first page. The *City Press* pays its writers at the rate of a guinea a column; while the *Daily Chronicle*, scorning the obsolete coin, presents its outside penmen with cheques for sums for work done at the rate of a pound a column. The *Morning Post* gives two guineas for a leading article—or, at least, it did—and the *St. James's Gazette* three. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is credited with formerly paying prices for literary work second only to those given by *The Times* itself. Five guineas is the sum named as paid each for articles when this journal was Conservative in politics—but whether during the present Liberal rule of its pages the literary remuneration of the writers is equally liberal we do not know. We might go on enumerating the prices which are paid for literary work by the scores and hundreds of thousands of papers and periodicals, to an almost endless extent, but such would become tedious, no doubt, to the reader; we might continue our list with the *Spectator*, which will gladly give five guineas for a good article, and gradually descend to a daily paper, which has been known to present a poor starving "limer" with the munificent sum of 4d. for a four-line paragraph of news, and news, too, of importance. It will be sufficient, however, for the clever young man who intends adopting literature or journalism as a profession, to know that all respectable papers and periodicals which are going concerns will pay him at least a rate as to make it well worth his while working for them. Papers and periodicals which are not going concerns we should advise him to steer clear of. Of course when he has firmly secured a footing in the world, he will be able, no doubt, occasionally to make his own terms, and may get better prices for his work than many of those we have enumerated. In addition to newspapers, there is always an opening for really clever contributions on such publications as *Chambers' Journal*, *All the Year Round*, and *Household Words*, and from these he need not fear being disappointed at the amount of remuneration he would receive. The monthly magazines pay of very little use, as a rule, to the writer who has to write for his living, owing to the fact that they keep contributions often a very long time before inserting them, and will not generally pay for articles until after publication. We should like to impress this upon the mind of the literary beginner—that it is highly desirable for him not only to send really good work to editors, but articles which are suitable to the several papers or periodicals to which they are offered. Unsatisfactory, we should say, if more often the reason of the "declined with thanks" than lack of literary ability in the work itself. Of course, literary papers employ their own staff of writers, and in order to secure insertion in the columns of such journals, the outsider must send in something which is exceptionally good or particularly seasonable. At the same time there are many periodicals which employ no regular salaried staff, and are open to all writers who can supply them with the sort of matter they require. Above all, let the literary beginner bear in mind that merit is the only passport to success as a writer. Introductions to the editors may help him at times, but good work is the only thing that will win him to win his way in the end. If we were tendering any personal advice to a young man of decided literary ability, we should say: "Do your writing as well as you can—put the best that is in you into it—and then post it to the paper, and never mind about troubling or wasting time in trying to see the editor. If your contribution is wanted, it will be used, whether the editor has ever set eyes on you or not, so long as he can depend upon the *bona fide* nature of the work offered; if it is not wanted, seeing the editor will not procure its acceptance. Do your best, and when one task is fairly out of your hands get about another without delay. Do not cast down by a rejection. The most popular writers occasionally have work refused. If one editor does not accept your article another will, if it be at all a saleable literary commodity. An editor's only desire is to get hold of the best work he can to suit his particular paper or periodical; and, providing you produce the right sort of stuff, success is certain."

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. D. R. S. S. *Cassandra* left Singapore on the 20th instant for this port, and is expected here on the 26th.

The Union Line steamer *Cairnmuir* left Singapore on the morning of the 19th instant, and may be expected here on the 26th.

The O. S. S. Co's steamer *Stentor* left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of the 20th instant, and may be expected here on the 26th.

The O. S. S. Co's steamer *Tylenia* left Singapore on the 24th instant, and is expected to arrive here on the 30th.

The steamer *Britannia* left Singapore to-day for this port, and is due here on the 31st instant.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

The Company's Steamship

"AMATISTA."

Captain Thebaud, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 25th October, 1883. [802]

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, TASMANIA and FIJI.)

The Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Steamer

"CATTERTHUN."

Captain Hugh Craig, will be despatched, as above, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at FOUR P.M.

Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office) will be received up to 4 P.M., on the 30th instant. Contents and Value of the Packages must be declared.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 25th October, 1883. [773]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. German Ship

"GASTAV & OSCAR."

Seemann, Master, will leave here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, 25th October, 1883. [803]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that the SECOND CALL of £16.66 on the Shares of the New Issue is Payable on the 31st inst. INTEREST at the Rate of 9 per cent. per Annum will be charged on all Overdue Calls.

By Order, A. S. GARFET, Acting Secretary, Hongkong, 25th October, 1883. [804]

Intimations.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG-KONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST."

FOR 1884.

THIS Valuable Work with many NEW ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS will be published on January 1st, 1884.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

With an extensive circulation in Hongkong and the Coast Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, Bangkok, Macao, &c., "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY" is the best medium for Advertising in the FAR EAST. The scale of charges are:—

One Page \$10.00
Half Page 6.00
Third of a Page 4.00
Fourth of a Page 3.00

Orders for Copies of "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY" and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the following Agents:—

HONGKONG:—Messrs. W. Brewer, Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co., Messrs. Heutemann, Herbst & Co., Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Messrs. A. de Mello & Co., Canton:—Messrs. M. F. de Silva, Swatow:—Messrs. Quach & Co., Amoy:—Messrs. Moalle & Co., Fookshoo:—Messrs. Hedge & Co., Shanghai & North:—Messrs. MacKenzie & Co., Japan Ports:—Messrs. Kelly & Co., Yokohama, Manila:—Messrs. Ramirez & Graudier, Singapore:—Mr. D. B. Bradley, SINGAPORE:—Messrs. Sayle & Co., PARIS and LONDON:—Messrs. Gallie and Prince, or to "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Office, Peddar's Hill, Hongkong, Hongkong, 9th October, 1883.

CIGARS! CIGARS!! CIGARS!!!

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands and from every known factory in Manila, are constantly being received. Owing to the peculiarly advantageous position of the Undersigned in regard to the CIGAR trade with Manila, he now offers Cigars of all brands, fully matured, and ready for immediate smoking. Quality Guaranteed.

JOSE M. HASA, No. 51, B. QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, Hongkong, 10th October, 1883. [543]

HOP SHING & CO. ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, COPPER SMITHS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, &c.

HAVING this day commenced Business, we are ready to undertake work of the above descriptions under the Supervision of an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN.

Orders executed with the utmost despatch and at MODERATE TERMS.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ENGINE ROOM STORES SUPPLIED. NESS IRON WORKS, WEST POINT, HONGKONG, Hongkong, 25th September, 1883. [718]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS. CHARTS AND BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition; and for Volkmann and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES. No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [478]

Intimations.

F. VINCENOT

HAS FOR SALE.

FENARD BUTTER, in Bottles. ANISETTE DE BORDEAUX, qts. & pts. ANISETTE DE BORDEAUX, qts. & pts. DUTCH CURACAO, [White & Orange Dry, quarts and pints. GOLD LIQUOR (Eau d'Or), quarts and pints. EAU-DE-VIE (Eau d'Or), quarts and pints. CACAO CHOUVA A LA VANILLE. CACAO A LA VANILLE. PRALINE GRILLEES A LA VANILLE. NOUVEAU DES ANTILLES. MEUTHE GLACIALE. ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF FRENCH WINES, PRESERVES, &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL. AN INSPECTION IS SOLICITED. PRICES & SAMPLES ON APPLICATION. F. VINCENOT, No. 24, Praya Central, Hongkong, 12th October, 1883. [772]

INTIMATION.

UNDER the heading "Exhibits to the Cork Exhibition, Ireland," "THE CORK CONSTITUTION, No. 13,025, dated Saturday, July 14th 1883, says:—

MESSRS. TURNBULL JUNR. & SOMERVILLE.

"Valletta, Malta, exhibit in a tastefully arranged case, samples of their famous 'Kaisar-I-Hind' Cigarettes, and inasmuch as a revolution in the habit of smoking is now setting in, this exhibit should prove attractive to all lovers of the 'fragrant weed.' Instead of strong Tobacco, often used in 'too strong' pipes and full flavoured Cigars, the mild Cigarette is rapidly coming into vogue. Those now on view in the Exhibition are highly spoken of by the Press, vendors, and smokers."

SOLE AGENCY.

"NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1883. [731]

MRS. P. SMITH,

BEGS to inform the Community of Hongkong Generally, and Visitors to the Port, that SHE HAS THIS DAY OPENED

PRIVATE TIFFIN ROOMS,

AT Nos. 8 & 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, WHERE SHE WILL BE PREPARED TO SUPPLY MEALS & REFRESHMENTS AT ALL HOURS.

The Rooms are large, well ventilated and airy, and the viands supplied will be of the best description and cooked in the best style.

ATTACHED TO THE

TIFFIN ROOMS

AND A BILLIARD ROOM.

READING ROOM.

THE LATTER IS WELL SUPPLIED WITH GERMAN, FRENCH, AMERICAN & LONDON NEWSPAPERS, WRITING MATERIALS, &c., &c., &c.

N.B.—No Extra Charge for the use of the Reading and Billiard Rooms. ARRANGEMENTS FOR BOARD AND LODGING can be made by applying to

MRS. P. SMITH, ON THE PREMISES, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE. [766]

To be Let.

APARTMENTS TO LET, IN ELGIN TERRACE.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ON MODERATE TERMS.

Apply to X. Y. Z., At the Office of this Paper. Hongkong, 24th October, 1883. [801]

TO LET.

"BISNEE VILLA" Pokfulam, Furnished. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Hongkong, 18th October, 1883. [7]

TO LET.

THE Upper Portion of the Eastern Wing of BAXTER HOUSE, containing 4 Large Rooms, Bath-room, &c., Water laid on and every convenience, Furnished or Unfurnished. Terms Moderate.

For Particulars, apply to D. B., Care of *Hongkong Telegraph* Office. Hongkong, 12th October, 1883. [771]

TO LET.

"STOCKWELL COTTAGE" near to the Kowloon Club, British Kowloon, containing Four Rooms and Large Central Room, Servants' Rooms and Out-houses, Gardens and Tennis Lawn, &c. Within Three Minutes Walk of the River. For Particulars, apply to STEPHENS & HOLMES, Solicitors. Hongkong, 22nd September, 1883. [713]

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us, No. 11, Queen's Road Central. For further Particulars, apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [607]

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS.

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE (Opposite the City Hall).

Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHARTERS of the SODA WATER FACTORY, is now prepared to execute the largest order for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY. Consumers are invited to try these carefully Manufactured SPARKLING WATERS. THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR. All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory, 7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE. Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [379]

Intimations.

WANTED TO RENT. A LARGE STABLE. Apply to R. FRASER-SMITH, *Hongkong Telegraph* Office. Hongkong, 24th October, 1883.

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano-forte. CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE. Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

A CARD.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING can be obtained for SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR MARRIED COUPLES at No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. Next Door to the Temperance Hall. Terms Moderate. Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [552]

ROYAL YORK HOTEL, OLD STEVENS, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above Hotel is Centrally situated, with Suitable Rooms and ample accommodation for travellers, especially those coming from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN will find every comfort they can wish for at the above establishment.

A. HOADLY, Proprietor. "CLARIDGE'S HOTEL," BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

THE above is a Commodious and Suitable HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN going home from the Far East. It is under the direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE PRAGNELL who spare no pains in providing their visitors with every possible comfort. [502]

Intimations.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER. DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [469]

G. FALCONER & CO. WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS. JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. CHARTS AND BOOKS. No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [771]

Intimations.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A CIRCULAR HAS BEEN ISSUED FROM 8, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE BY M. R. A. H. A. H. N. in which that person states he has decided to form what he calls a "CLUB FOR CAPTAINS," in order to supply a want which, he says, exists for such an institution, to provide Captains of vessels visiting this harbour with accommodation for obtaining MEALS AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS AT ALL HOURS.

This circular states that the Captains of vessels coming to Hongkong are badly catered for by the few so-called Hotels, and in so doing grossly libels the Hotel and Innkeepers of the Colony.

Mr. HAHN intends to provide a place where Meals can be had at all hours, and where Captains can meet and discuss any matters of importance in connection with seafaring interests. Each Room will be elegantly and Comfortably FURNISHED, and a BILLIARD TABLE and a PIANO will be provided in each room. There will also be MUSICAL EVENINGS AND DANCING during the winter.

On behalf of the HOTEL and INNKEEPERS of Hongkong I protest against Mr. HAHN, who carries on Business as a Piano tuner and repairer, or any other person, being permitted to infringe on our rights by establishing what is simply an UNLICENSED PUBLIC HOUSE. We pay the Government a sum of \$300 per annum for a spirit license, and \$50 per annum for each billiard table, and have, besides, to close our places at certain hours. Mr. HAHN proposes to SELL SPIRITS and other LIQUORS, to run THREE BILLIARD TABLES, and to KEEP OPEN AT ALL HOURS without paying any license whatever.

How can such a Club as this be legally established for persons who are non-resident in the Colony? Mr. HAHN refers to the Engineers Institute, but that association, which is conducted by resident Engineers, does not Sell Spirits, does not run Billiard Tables, nor does it Keep Open House for the supply of Refreshments at all hours, or give Musical and Dancing evenings.

It is the duty of the authorities to protect the interests of the Hotel and Innkeepers, and to see that the laws are not violated by the establishment of UNLICENSED PUBLIC HOUSES of the class of this proposed "Captain's Club." We do not object to legitimate Clubs, but Mr. HAHN's proposed enterprise is not a Club in any sense of the term.

This is not the first attempt that this person has made to run a business of this kind without paying a license. Not so long ago he gave Italian Night Entertainments at Kowloon which became a regular haunt of the gay women of the Colony, but as a license to sell drink was refused, both the Italian Entertainments and Mr. HAHN soon came to grief. He afterwards had a so-called Club, where Masquerade dances were a special attraction, but this also fell through. And now comes this "Captain's Club" for non-residents.

It is for the authorities to investigate this matter and to put a stop to any attempt to evade the law.

A HONGKONG INNKEEPER.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1883. [729]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

MR. MARMANDE begs to inform the Community of Hongkong, and Visitors, that the above Establishment is now in full working order.

He has engaged TWO FIRST-CLASS TONSORIAL ARTISTS from Paris, and his staff now consists of five competent workmen. He is prepared to execute Hair-dressing in all its branches, making wigs for theatrical purposes, or for ordinary wear, &c., &c.

HAIR CUTTING 50 Cents.
SHAMPOOING 25 "
SHAVING 25 "
TRIMMING BEARDS 25 "

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON. MR. MARMANDE and his assistants are always at liberty to attend Ladies at his Saloon, specially set apart for Ladies, or at their own Residences at MODERATE CHARGES.

Mr. MARMANDE begs to offer to the public his Shampoo. Wash made by Mons. Pinaud who has had many years experience and guarantees it to keep for any length of time in any climate.

Monthly Customers for Hair-cutting, Shaving, and Shampooing, taken at the following prices:— EVERY DAY \$4.00 Per Month. EVERY OTHER DAY \$3.00 " TWICE A WEEK \$2.00 "

Mr. MARMANDE will receive direct from Paris a large Consignment of Perfumery and other Toilet requisites which will be open for inspection, and he is prepared to supply the same at prices which will compare favorably with those of any other establishment.

The Saloon is cool and airy, being supplied with Punkahs, and the "Iced Shampoo" is the greatest luxury of the day.

The Saloon is open from 7 A.M. till 7 P.M. for the reception of those who feel the necessity of a Tonsorial operation.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RESET. Hongkong, 12th June, 1883. [418]

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGG SHAMPOO WASH to the public as produced by a preparation ever used for promoting the growth to the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. "By constantly using this Shampoo, Wash, as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD."

The proprietors of the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative property it will without fail arrest decaying hair, it completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co., VARIETY STORE, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [589]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER.

ALWAYS OF HANDY.

L. MALLORY, Proprietor.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

HE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1883.

THE *Times of India* in a recent issue takes up the question of perjury, and urges that something should be done to stop its prevalence. Our contemporary considers it to be a gross form of contempt of Court, and would deal with it as such. His idea is expressed as follows:—"The view which we now recommend for consideration is that perjury being a gross form of contempt of Court should be punishable summarily as such with fine by the Court before which it is committed, in the same way that certain other contempts are so punishable. Such punishment for the contempt should be no bar to a prosecution for the offence of giving false evidence, and in order that a criminal prosecution may be regularly instituted where necessary, in another Court, the public prosecutors should be charged with the duty of obtaining returns of such punishments for contempt, and instituting prosecutions where the evidence available makes a conviction for perjury tolerably sure."

Dealing with this question the *Indian Daily News* makes some very practical observations and comments, which are just as applicable to courts of justice in Hongkong and China, as they are to those of India, and consequently are worthy of the special attention of those whose duty it is in this colony to put down what has long been a serious difficulty in the administration of justice. Our contemporary's experience is that natives of India, especially of the lower classes, do not realise to themselves that they are bound to speak the truth in a Court of Justice. They act very strictly upon the principle that all is fair in love and war, especially in war. They are also amenable in an extraordinary degree to personal, social, and clan influences. A witness is not a mere spectator, stating what he knows of any particular occurrence. He is a partisan just as in the olden days a man's second in a duel was an active participant in the conflict provoked by his principal. As soon as an occurrence takes place, the plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be, sits down to the work of getting as many eye-witnesses as possible on his own side. If he fail in securing a majority, there are sure to be some of the group who have heard the matter talked over, and who are habitually familiar with the locality, willing to come forward to make up a big battalion of witnesses. The *mohalla* or *parah*, or *sahai* to which either principal may belong, becomes an excited camp in which the case is talked over as if it were an approaching campaign. Its weak points are debated, its strong points are strengthened, and then it is taken into Court, that is to say, the parties go down to a field of battle where there is a keen contest of wits as well as of facts. Perjury, as Englishmen understand it, is not in the mind of the witnesses. Their business is to contribute to the success of the side to which they belong, and to this end they regard exaggeration, and it must be said, experiments with the truth, as exceedingly venial offences, and very much as a matter of course. Their idea is that they must do what everybody else does, and that not to do so would be folly. Now, this is scarcely perjury in the English sense of the term; and although the prompt punishment of a man who had plainly given untrue evidence might check it, it would, we fear, only make what is now a custom more or less the special business of two or three of the most astute and experienced heads in the village. Every village, on this side of India has even now its well known *faradi* to whom, in all more important cases, there is a rush to secure advice, just as when an important

case occurs in the Presidency towns, there is a rush to secure specially well-known lawyers. False-witnessing is common all over India, just as common as the very ordinary habit of exaggeration; but perjury is rare. The remedy may be found in treating the matter as a contempt of Court; but until the people are more educated, better off, and, above all, more independent so far as social influences are concerned, false-witnessing will continue to excite the wonder and indignation of all who come newly to the study of the operation of Indian Courts of law.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Flying Fish* arrived at Nagasaki from Corea on the 14th instant.

THE Viceroy, Tso Tung Tang, was expected to arrive in Shanghai last Sunday, the 21st inst.

SINCE the beginning of the century there have been no fewer than twenty-nine military revolutions in Spain. Very little progress has been made, however.

ADELINA PATTI was recently engaged for two concerts at Birmingham and Manchester, receiving £1,000 for each, which is the largest sum yet paid in England for such a performance.

A Shanghai contemporary (*the Mercury*) observes that there are, or were a few days ago, twenty offices in Shanghai of companies whose business it is to develop the mineral resources of China.

THE Honourable Francis Bulkeley Johnson, unofficial member of the Legislative Council, returned to the colony in the steamship *Po-sang*, which arrived from Shanghai late yesterday afternoon.

ACCORDING to a Lorraine newspaper, it is intended to collect the scattered bones of all those Germans who fell in the battles around Metz and to deposit them in one huge ossuary, with a suitable monument.

THE nine large guns and the shot and shell, which were recently landed in Shanghai for the Chinese Government, "ex" steamship *Polythymia* from Hamburg, have been shipped by the steamer *Chinkiang* for Foochow.

DIDBIN had a horse which he called "Graphy." "Very odd name," said a friend. "Not at all," replied Tom; "when I bought him it was Buy-to-Graphy; when I mount him it's Top-to-Graphy; and when I want him to go it's Gee-ho-Graphy."

"WILL there be a hop to-night?" asked a summer sojourner in our sea-girt Isle of another who had loved the stock market "not wisely but too well." "Don't know about the hop, but there will be a skip if I can manage to clear out of the d-d place," was the reply.

THE Editor of the Shanghai *Mercury* says:—"We are inclined to agree with the 'Old Sportsman' of Hongkong that the writer of our training notes is a wooden headed nonentity." For this candid admission, very many thanks. Confession is good for the soul. So glad.

At a club dinner of artists, a barrister present, having his health drunk in connection with the law, began an embarrassed answer by saying that he did not know how law could be considered one of the arts. Jerrold quickly jerked in the word "black," and sent the company into convulsions.

SAYS the Shanghai *Mercury* of the 19th inst.—"The steamship *Hiroshima Maru*, which arrived here yesterday afternoon, discharged below the shipping reach 650 boxes of ammunition for the Chinese Government, each box containing 10,000 cartridges. Admitting that only every fiftieth bullet proves effective in case of war, the quantity landed yesterday would be sufficient to disable an army of 130,000 men."

"THE tobacco habit," wrote the editor, while the entered apprentice stood by the sanctum desk waiting for copy, "the tobacco habit is an evil that the press of the country should bring its united power against. It is an insidious foe to health. It lessens mental vigor, shatters the nervous system, and destroys the vital forces of the digestive organs. The rapid increase of this habit, ruinous to body and mind and taxing to our purses, is enough, indeed, to fill the minds of the deep thinkers of our age with the darkest forebodings for the future of the Nation." And then the editor handed the copy to the entered apprentice, filled his veteran briarwood with "Old Virginia," and scamped a red-headed match upon the wall; and as the blue smoke curled upward in graceful wreaths that formed a halo about the editor's head, he leaned back in his easy chair, closed his eyes and wondered what, in the course of human events, he should write about next.

FONG AKONG, shopkeeper, Ho Atai, married woman, Ip Atai, servant, and Chan Aing, a cook, remanded from the 22nd instant, were before Mr. Wodehouse this morning charged with keeping an agency for the sale of Tax Fa lottery tickets at No. 43, Hollywood Road. Inspector Quincey, who had charge of the case, stated that he entered the ground floor of No. 43 Hollywood Road and arrested the four defendants. There was an enormous quantity of Tax Fa lottery tickets in the place, also seals, weighing scales, pens and ink, and an account book; about 30 dollars in notes, broken silver, &c. The first defendant is the master, the second defendant is his wife and the other two are servants. After a deal of evidence had been taken, his Worship was satisfied that the house in question was used as a lottery agency, and had been so for over six months past; he, therefore, fined the first and second defendants in the sum of \$300 each, and discharged the third and fourth defendants. The fines were paid. The two defendants were remanded with ten dollars each.

A SAN FRANCISCO contemporary appositely remarks that no one seems to be keeping in good temper over the Tongkin trouble except the diplomatists. They are represented as full of the spirit of amity, and sanguine that some peaceful solution may be found for the problem. The diplomat bears a strong resemblance to the lawyer. No matter which side wins he gets his pay.

A MAN recently died in France who, according to his diary, consumed in the last fifty years 127,827 pints of wine, 109,556 glasses of absinthe, and 219,132 glasses of brandy, rum and other spirits. His daily allowance was seven pints of wine, six glasses of absinthe (before meals), and twelve small glasses of some kind of spirit. He boasted that he had never had a sick day, and lived to be seventy years old.

DE sensible man, sometimes reads de foolish book, but de foolish man never reads de sensible book. In de spring nature smiles; in de summer she frowns; in de fall she sighs; in de winter she slaps yer. It ain't de brave man dat will alers fight when yer calls him a liar, fur de brave man can stan' more dan de coward. De man what tells lies fur de 'musement ob de crowd ken be put up wid, but de man what lies ter make hisself portiant is a mighty disgustin' bore.—*Arkansas Traveler*.

THE lone *Echo* says:—"A lady subscriber orders her paper discontinued because we forgot to notice a large egg she laid on our table." This is almost as bad as one of our male constituents who took to himself certain allusions about rotten cabbages, which were reproduced from an American contemporary, and after airing his grievances and his native eloquence in several of the busy haunts of men within the colony, completely annihilated us by loftily requesting to have his name added to—no, taken from the list. We fully expected an interesting libel action over the rotten cabbages, but injured innocence thought better of it—and the Government refused to be disturbed from its grim repose.

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* cleverly ridicules the accomplished editor of our evening contemporary in the following paragraph:—"The editor of the *China Mail* was 'intensely amused' at the hardihood of the San Francisco reporters who tried to obtain some facts about the presents of \$1000 made to officials here for the release of a coolie ship just before the Restitution Act went into force. 'The British scorn of our system of interviewing' is very funny when one takes into consideration the slashing personal attacks made upon distinguished persons in the so-called society papers of London and the extraordinary court gossip given in the latest daily journals. There is no disputing about tastes, but we fancy that on the score of good taste the interviews would bear off the palm."

SAYS the *S. F. Chronicle*:—"One of the strongest features of the recent suicide of a German college professor was that his death should have been called the result of an 'American duel.' It seems that he was a skilful swordsman, while his challenger knew nothing of the German duelling weapon. Accordingly they agreed on the death lot, the one drawing the lot to commit suicide by any means which he chose. No more barbarous method than this could be conceived and we believe it was never practiced in this country except in certain parts of Louisiana among the French creoles. It is opposed to all American ideas of honor or fair play, and it argues a curiously low condition of morals which would justify a man in consenting to such a murderous lottery. A few cases like this ought to have a good effect in discouraging duelling in Germany."

In enumerating the trials a physician has to put up with, the *Hebrew Standard* says:—"If he does not come immediately when sent for, 'he takes things too easy; if he sends in his bill, 'he is in a terrible hurry for his money.' If he visits his patients every day, it is to run up a bill; if he doesn't, it is unjustifiable negligence. If he orders the same medicine, it does no good; if he changes the prescription, he is in league with the druggist. If he uses any of the popular remedies of the day, it is to cater to the whims and prejudice of the people, to fill his pockets; if he doesn't use them, it is from professional selfishness. If he is in the habit of having frequent consultations, it is because he knows nothing; if he objects to having them, on the ground that he understands his own business, he is afraid of exposing his ignorance to his superiors. If he gets pay for one-half his services he deserves to be canonized. Who wouldn't be an M.D.?"

DIAGNOSIS and prescription. Dedicated respectfully to the medical faculty of the world at large and of Hongkong in particular. Some office of a pompous doctor who knows it all. Enter a tired man, who drops into a seat, and says that he wants treatment. The doctor puts on his eyeglasses, looks at his tongue, feels his pulse, sounds his chest, and then draws himself up to his full height, and says:—"Same old story, my friend. Men can't live without fresh air. No use trying it. I could make myself a corpse, like you are doing by degrees, if I sat down in my room and didn't stir. You must have fresh air. You must take long walks, and brace up by staying out of doors. Now, I could make a drug store of you, and you would think I was a clever man, but my advice to you is to walk, walk, walk." Patient:—"But, doctor—Doctor:—"That's right. Argue the question. That's my reward. Of course you know all about my business. Now, will you take my advice? Take long walks every day; several times a day, and get your blood in circulation." Patient:—"I do walk, doctor." Doctor:—"Of course you do walk. I know that; but walk more. Walk ten times as much as you do now. That will cure you." Patient:—"But my business—Doctor:—"Of course your business prevents it. Change your business, so that you will have to walk more. What is your business?" Patient:—"I am a letter-carrier." Doctor (paralyzed):—"My friend, permit me to once more examine your tongue."

We are informed by the Agents, Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co., that the steamship *Dracoshire*, from London, left Singapore for this port to-day.

We would remind members of the Hongkong Cricket Club of the extraordinary general meeting announced to be held in the Pavilion at six o'clock this afternoon.

We read that the Duke de Fernan Nunez, the Spanish Ambassador to Paris, has tendered his resignation in consequence of the unpunished attacks directed against his conduct at Paris by a paper inspired by Senor Rute, who is said to be the alter ego of the Spanish Premier.

We learn that the victim of yesterday's Gage Street tragedy, Miss Berger, succumbed to the effects of the wound received from the pistol ball, and died at the Civil Hospital at 2 a.m. this morning. An inquest was held at 3 o'clock this afternoon and was still proceeding when our report left.

LATEST news from the Cape Coast (West Africa) states that messengers have arrived there from the King of Beccauy to request the intervention of the Colonial Government between Koffie Kallcall, who has seized the throne, and the party of the ex-King Mensah. Severe fighting took place on Sept. 3 and 4, and when the messengers left both parties were preparing for another encounter. Kallcall is reported to have had only seven men killed, while Mensah lost sixty, including many of his principal supporters. The people of Coomassie are said to dread the return of Koffie Kallcall, as they were active in deposing him in 1874.

A CORONER'S inquiry was opened at the Government Civil Hospital, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. H. E. Wodehouse (coroner), and a jury composed of Messrs. M. J. B. D. Buchman, F. Britto, and F. F. Carneiro, to investigate the circumstances attending the death of John Dreyes, who is asserted, after attempting to murder a woman named Francisca Berger, (who has since died), to have shot himself with a revolver, in the house No. 6, Gage Street, at an early hour yesterday morning. The witnesses examined were Miss Kitty Waters, Miss Sallie Clark and a China boy named Chun Alum. The evidence elicited was substantially identical with the report of the tragedy published in our yesterday's issue, so it need not be repeated. The proceedings, however, were of a most unusual character, both the female witnesses conducting themselves in a fashion the reverse of creditable under the circumstances. Eventually the inquiry was postponed until the 31st instant.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Standard* writes:—"Roumania, Servia, Italy, and Spain have now become members of the Austro-German Alliance, and I have reason to believe that this Alliance will very shortly have a practical result. The German Government will take the initiative of a proposal which will have a startling effect throughout Europe. I am assured by a person who I know to be in the confidence of Prince Bismarck that Germany has agreed with Austria and the other members of the Alliance, which now embraces the whole of Continental Europe, excepting France, Russia, Denmark, and the Scandinavian Kingdoms, to propose a general Congress, with a view to a mutual and general disarmament. As to the time at which this thunderbolt of war is to be launched under Pacific pretences I cannot say. But I am assured it has been asserted by Austria, Spain, and Italy, and I can hardly suppose that some inkling of the matter has not reached Her Majesty's Government. Some knowledge of it has certainly reached Russia, and it would render the coup d'état in Bulgaria intelligible enough."

GOVERNOR SIR GEORGE BOWEN arrived from Shanghai by the Indo-China S.N. Co. steamer *Po-sang* at six o'clock last evening. Mr. W. H. Marsh, accompanied by Lieut. Vyvyan, A.D.C., went out to the steamer in the Government steam launch, and His Excellency shortly afterwards landed at the Murray Wharf.

If it were intended to celebrate Governor Bowen's return to Hongkong by any public demonstration, such intention was completely frustrated by the inopportune hour of the steamer's arrival and the conflagration which was raging in Queen's Road and Bonham Strand. Mr. Jas Russell (pulsed judge), Dr. F. Stewart (registrar general), Mr. E. J. Ackroyd (registrar of the Supreme Court), Captain Dempster (acting superintendent of police), Mr. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart (assistant colonial secretary), and Mr. A. K. Travers represented the official element at the landing stage, but the community was conspicuous by its absence—unless two or three military officers and Sir Walter Medhurst can be reckoned as representatives of the general public. His Excellency after exchanging courtesies with his friends proceeded to Government House.

THE observations we made two days ago with reference to the *Daily Press* having taken credit to itself for not publishing in its report of the proceedings in the Price vs. Fraser-Smith libel case at the Supreme Court last Friday the plea and demurrer filed, on the ground that these documents were *ex parte* statements, have already been strikingly verified. Our contemporary has thoroughly exposed its hand the other day it "strained at a knot" this morning it comfortably "swallows a camel." The *Daily Press* of October 20th holds up its hands in righteous horror at the bare idea of publishing two perfectly harmless documents in the shape of a plea and demurrer, which had been publicly read in open court, as they were *ex parte* statements, but the *Daily Press* of October 21st, in port, three large Japanese ships of war in the *Kongu Kan*, with Admiral (Nishino) on board, who represents the Navy Department, the *Fuso Kan*, and the *Hyuga Kan*. A company of soldiers has also arrived overland from the north, under the command of General Tani, to contribute in making the festival an imposing one. A high officer of the Government Department has also arrived, to represent the Emperor. There was a grand display of fireworks on the grounds last night, wrestling matches, dancing, and so forth. The festival will be kept up three days.

H.B.M.'s surviving vessel *Flying Fish* arrived here yesterday from Corea, and will proceed from here to Shanghai.

Men of war in port: *Leipzig*, *Exeter*, and *Flying Fish*—*Mercury*.

FIRE IN THE CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Just as the clock-tower had struck six last night, the alarm pealed out that a fire was raging in the Central District. Wending his way thither, with the flow of people, our reporter soon arrived at the scene of the conflagration, which was at Bonham Strand, No. 11, a few yards from and directly opposite to the No. 5 Fire Station, where Bonham Strand leads into Queen's Road, and adjoining a small alleyway, call Ko Yuen lane. The flames were raging fiercely from the second and third storeys. The Fire Brigades, both volunteer and government, were promptly on the spot and the five steamers were soon puffing away on the Praya, forcing copious and powerful streams of water through the well laid hose which were all directed towards the devastating element. That the building, No. 11, must soon succumb was quite evident, the flames, for the nonce, having gained complete mastery over the entire woodwork of the premises. Explosions every now and again were heard as though of tins of kerosene oil. We very much regret to state that one life, a Chinaman who was an inmate of the house, was lost. From all that could be gleaned it appears that this unfortunate man had his exit suddenly cut off, and the flames spread so rapidly that escape was impossible, and he perished amongst the burning ruins. This man's brother wished to throw himself into the flames when he saw his brother perished but was prevented doing so by some members of the Fire Brigades. The latter worked most nobly, and the flames were "in hand" within half an hour after the outbreak, and entirely subdued in about an hour and a quarter from the time it commenced. Mr. Whitehead, of the Government Fire Brigade, had the misfortune to fall from a ladder which had been placed against the burning house, and had to be conveyed home in a chair. The damage done is estimated at about \$7,000. House No. 11, Bonham Strand, was entirely gutted; and Nos. 9 and 13, as well as Nos. 1 and 3, Ko Yuen Lane, were considerably damaged by water. The fire is stated to have been due to the upsetting of a charcoal stove used for heating bamboo ware before bending. The ground floor was a bamboo shop; the second floor a Chinese restaurant and lodging house; and the third storey, where the fire broke out, was used for working bamboo-ware. It is stated that the house and property were insured but to what amount we have not been able to learn. A strong N.E. breeze was blowing at the time of the fire, and at one time it seemed as though the flames were about to spread to the adjoining houses, but, thanks to the exertions of the fire brigades, this was prevented without further damage occurring other than that just recorded.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

A meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at the office of the General Managers, Messrs. Douglas Laiprak & Co., to-day, at noon, when there were present:—Messrs. John S. Laiprak, chairman, C. D. Bottomley, F. D. Sassoon, B. Layton, and the Hon. P. Ryrie, directors, and Messrs. H. L. Dalrymple, J. C. Elles, and Captain G. Westoby.

Mr. Bottomley read the notice convening the meeting, when the Chairman stated that he had to inform those present that the gathering was a purely formal one, and in accordance with the provisions of the Companies' Ordinances of 1865 and 1877. There was no special business to bring before the meeting; the company had been duly formed and had been working for some time past. If any gentleman had any questions to ask he would be very pleased to answer them.

No questions being asked, the proceedings terminated.

NINGPO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

At 4.15 this afternoon our little community was thrown into a state of excitement by a fire occurring at the back of the settlement. The police and firemen were quickly on the spot with their engines; but owing to the scarcity of water in the creek, it was not before 30 houses were burnt down that the fire was got under. The police engine in the creek got choked up, and was thereby rendered useless. The police then got their grappling hooks on the wall of one of the houses, and pulled it down, thus preventing the fire from spreading in that direction. The city engine was also brought down, and several private ones, which rendered great service in subduing the fire, which was got under about 5.30 p.m. The origin of the fire is not positively known, but it is supposed to have been caused by a young boy, who was playing with a candle, dropping some oil on a pile of straw. A cat was absent at the time, there being nobody in the house but the boy. Great praise is due to the Chinese firemen, who acted in a very intrepid manner.—*Courier*.

NAGASAKI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

October 15th, 1883.

The grand festival in honour of the officers and men killed during the late Satsuma and Formosa rebellions commenced yesterday at their present burial ground. All the Government offices are closed, and all business suspended. The festival is a very ancient one, and is held in the *Kongu Kan*, with Admiral (Nishino) on board, who represents the Navy Department, the *Fuso Kan*, and the *Hyuga Kan*. A company of soldiers has also arrived overland from the north, under the command of General Tani, to contribute in making the festival an imposing one. A high officer of the Government Department has also arrived, to represent the Emperor. There was a grand display of fireworks on the grounds last night, wrestling matches, dancing, and so forth. The festival will be kept up three days.

H.B.M.'s surviving vessel *Flying Fish* arrived here yesterday from Corea, and will proceed from here to Shanghai.

Men of war in port: *Leipzig*, *Exeter*, and *Flying Fish*—*Mercury*.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the 18th annual general meeting of the Canton Insurance Office, Limited, to be held at the Office of the General Agents, on Wednesday, October 31st 1883, at noon:—

The General Agents and Consulting Committee have the pleasure of laying before the Shareholders the final Accounts for the year 1882 and an open Statement of the present year's working to the 30th September.

The profit on the Working Accounts of 1882, after providing for all outstanding claims, is £16,622.25, which the sum of £173,165.49 has already been paid for Dividend of 10 per cent to shareholders, and 10 per cent bonus to all contributors of Premiums. The balance of £18,000, it has been decided to place to the credit of Reserve Fund, which course it is hoped will meet with general approval.

The estimated profit to 30th September, on the Working Account of the present year, after making allowance for all known losses, claims, Commission and Charges is £667,370.00 a result which will doubtless give every shareholder a most satisfactory result.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Under Section 19 of the Articles of Association, 5 members have to be appointed to serve with the Chairman on the Consulting Committee, during the ensuing financial year, and the present members, Messrs. Ryrie, Dalrymple, Sassoon, Bottomley, and Darby being willing to act until the next Annual Meeting, offer themselves for re-election accordingly.

AUDITORS.

Mr. Cowen is at present absent from the Colony, but as he is expected here at an early date in the ensuing year, the General Agents and Consulting Committee have much pleasure in recommending that this gentleman and Mr. A. P. Maclearen be re-elected as Auditors to the Company. Owing to the former gentleman's absence, the accounts now presented have been audited by Mr. G. S. Cowen in conjunction with Mr. A. P. Maclearen.

JAMIN, MAYAGROVE & CO.,
General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office, Limited.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1883.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE FRENCH REPULSE AT HANOI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

MONSIEUR LE REDACTEUR.—Le *China Mail* a publié la date du 6 Octobre un article relatif aux affaires de 19 Août et 19 Septembre d'Hanoi; qui prouve chez son auteur autant d'esprit caustique que de l'ignorance des choses militaires en général, et des faits qui se sont passés à Hanoi, en particulier. La réponse ci-après n'aura pas tant d'esprit, mais aura plus d'exactitude, et le public sans doute estimera qu'il n'y perd rien, aimant avant tout la connaissance la vérité. C'est une erreur de dire la que la déception a prise sur les esprits de la déception, elle a prise sur les esprits de la déception. Quant au rapport complet sur l'affaire, si l'auteur était quelque peu initié aux choses militaires, il saurait qu'il faut au moins une semaine pour le faire, parce que le Commandant-en-chef, attend pour rédiger que les rapports des Commandants de colonne lui soient parvenus; ceux-ci attendent les rapports des chefs de bataillon, commandants d'artillerie, du génie, etc., qui écrivent eux-mêmes qu'après avoir recueilli les rapports des capitaines. Tout cela ne se fait pas aussi vite qu'un article de journal. Sans compter qu'il y a des dates à faire pour les morts, les blessures, etc.

Le *China Mail* dit que le Général ne compte pas l'affaire du 15 Août comme une défaite. Il a raison, et il n'est pas le seul de son avis. Tous ceux qui ont combattu avec lui, et la population environnante, ont considéré l'affaire comme un succès, pas décisif, il n'y aurait pas l'ère avec l'infériorité des forces françaises, et la nature du terrain, mais comme un succès appréciable. Quand un Général a ordonné des mouvements dont le résultat est que l'ennemi évacue des positions importantes, il a raison, et il n'est pas le seul de son avis. Tous ceux qui ont combattu avec lui, et la population environnante, ont considéré l'affaire comme un succès, pas décisif, il n'y aurait pas l'ère avec l'infériorité des forces françaises, et la nature du terrain, mais comme un succès appréciable. Quand un Général a ordonné des mouvements dont le résultat est que l'ennemi évacue des positions importantes, il a raison, et il n'est pas le seul de son avis.

Le Commandant qui n'était pas le Général lui-même, donc, sagement fait de se retirer. Mais il a mis 4 heures pour faire les kilomètres de Yong au pont de papier. Tous les militaires, même sans être présents jugeront qu'une telle retraite faite si lentement n'est pas une débâcle, comme l'a dit l'auteur qui n'y était pas. Du pont de papier l'ennemi n'aurait plus les troupes auraient pu y rester; mais les mauvais temps et l'état de fatigue seuls déterminèrent le Général à les faire rentrer dans leurs cantonnements. Quant à la colonne du centre, on voit bien que l'auteur n'y était pas. Cette colonne a refoulé les bandes ennemies qui avaient envahi jusqu'à débiter l'arroyo du Rhut Giang, et a arrêté les colonnes qui voulaient inquiéter le flanc droit de la queue du mouvement en arrière. Elle était à la place assignée par les ordres, prête à commencer l'attaque lorsque le signal général en serait donné. Le 15 au matin, elle n'avait plus rien devant elle, plus un seul pavillon noir. Elle recevait donc l'ordre d'Hanoi de rentrer, ce qu'elle faisait sans être inquiétée 4 heures du soir. L'auteur ignore d'ailleurs que les troupes n'emportent que 2 jours de vivres, et qu'elles doivent par conséquent rentrer à Hanoi après 48 heures de marche.

Le Colonel de droite restait sur la digue, à l'extrême gauche de l'ennemi. Le 16 au matin plus d'ennemis nous plus devant elle. L'inondation arrivait dans la nuit du 16 au 17; et il n'y avait plus rien de possible à tenter dans la plaine. Du reste l'ennemi avait tout évacué dans la nuit du 16 au 17, et ce qu'il y avait de colonnes ont bien vu ainsi que les villages occupés par l'ennemi. Les troupes ne manquent donc pas, et l'auteur pourra aller les consulter. Tous sont les résultats acquis par une faible troupe d'élite, et cela est un grand succès. Bien entendu, bien entendu, malgré le mauvais temps, le manque de cartes, de renseignements, de chemins, dans la boue, dans l'eau jusqu'au ventre, pour les hommes, et jusqu'aux caissons pour l'Artillerie qu'il fallait traîner à bras! Les résultats sont certainement honorables pour les troupes qui les ont obtenus, et qui étaient tellement peu battues; que dès le 18, elles étaient prêtes à continuer leur succès, et que les chemins seraient évacués par l'ennemi. Il a fallu attendre jusqu'au 1er Septembre pour que les troupes aient pu aller à la place assignée par les ordres, et cela est un grand succès. Bien entendu, bien entendu, malgré le mauvais temps, le manque de cartes, de renseignements, de chemins, dans la boue, dans l'eau jusqu'au ventre, pour les hommes, et jusqu'aux caissons pour l'Artillerie qu'il fallait traîner à bras! Les résultats sont certainement honorables pour les troupes qui les ont obtenus, et qui étaient tellement peu battues; que dès le 18, elles étaient prêtes à continuer leur succès, et que les chemins seraient évacués par l'ennemi. Il a fallu attendre jusqu'au 1er Septembre pour que les troupes aient pu aller à la place assignée par les ordres, et cela est un grand succès.

Tels sont les faits, et appuyés sur des dates, sur des distances, sur des mouvements connus, et faciles à constater. Ils valent à eux seuls des appréciations fantaisistes émanant de personnes n'ayant vu les choses dont elles parlent, et ne contentant de faire de l'esprit. Au public à juger de quel côté est la vérité, non jugement n'est pas demandé.

Agreez, Monsieur le Rédacteur, l'assurance de ma haute estime et de ma haute considération.

Hongkong, le 18 Octobre, 1883.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 544.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING
NEW GOODS.

FENDERS and Fire-irons,
New Fire-guards and Coal Vases,
Kerosine Cooking Stoves,
Hinks' "Duplex" Table Lamps in new designs,
New Folding Lamp-Shades,
Linen "Dagmar" Shades,
"Saratoga" Trunks and Ladies' Dress Trunks,
Travelling Bags and Hold-alls,
Despatch Boxes and Portfolios,
New "Slider" Playing Cards,
"Moguls" and "Squeezers." Call Bells,
Scrap Books, New Office-Sundries,
Christmas Cards in New Prize Designs,
Menu and Name Cards,
Porcelain Menu Tablets,
Artists' Materials and new Canvases,
Air Beds and Cushions, New Cutlery,
Christy's Felt-Hats in New Shapes and Colours,
Ellwood's Felt-Hats on Cork,
Cricketing Caps and "Tam-o-Shanter" Caps,
Tennis Sets, Tennis Bats, Tennis Balls,
Cricket Bats, Balls and Stumps,
Guns and Sportsman's Sundries,
Cope's Tobacco, Fresh Golden Cloud,
Fresh Birdseye and Mixtures,
Manila and Penang Cigars,
New Saddlery, Whips and Fly Switches,
Curry Combs and Brushes,
Saddles and Saddle-cloths.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 25th October, 1883. [340]

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS,
HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT
of
WHITE AND RED
BURKENDIES,
GRAND HERMITAGE,
CHAMBERTIN,
POMMARD,
RICHEBOURG,
CHABLIS,
Pints and Quarts,
OLD PORT,
SHERRY,
WHISKEY,
COGNAC,
LIQUORS AND SYRUPS,
PERFUMERY
&c., &c.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1883. [780]

Insurances.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)
CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND \$70,856.27.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,
LO YOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.
MANAGER—HO AMEI.
MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.
HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [670]

THE Underigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
SHIPPING.
Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [470]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)
The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) Tls. 430,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE Tls. 430,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND Tls. 318,333.36
TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st
March, 1883, Tls. 968,333.36

DIRECTORS.
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq., Wm. MEYER, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.
LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premiums paid by them.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [183]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned will Sell by Public Auction,
on
SATURDAY,
the 27th instant, at ONE O'CLOCK, at No. 110,
Queen's Road East,
SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
the Property of Inspector J. SWANSTON.
TERMS—Cash.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1883. [799]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions
from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by
Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 5th November, 1883, at Two O'CLOCK P.M.,
at the Premises,
A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
SITUATE IN
HOLLYWOOD ROAD,
Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.
Comprising—
All those Pieces or Parcels of GROUND Registered
in the Land Office as Subsection
No. 1 of Section A of INLAND LOT No. 99,
and Section C of INLAND LOT No. 99,
with the Messuages or Tenements thereon
being Nos. 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 and 93, Holly-
wood Road, as the same Premises are held
for the residue of a term of 75 years and for
the further term of 924 years subject to the
payment of the due proportions of the rents
and to the performance of the Covenants
and Conditions reserved by and contained
in the Crown Lease of the whole of the
said Inland Lot No. 99, and the extension
thereof.
The Property is sold subject to the existing
lettings thereof respectively.
For Further Particulars of the Property and
Conditions of Sale, apply to
BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
Hongkong,
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1883. [785]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.
will conduct our Business at this Port, and
all Communications should be addressed to them.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents
at this Port for our line of Steamers.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [666]

NOTICE.

THE Underigned have been appointed
Agents of the CHINA SHIPPERS'
MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COM-
PANY, LIMITED.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1883. [786]

Intimations.

HONGKONG RACES,
1884.

THIS MEETING will take place on
(WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and
FRIDAY), the 20th, 21st, and 22nd
FEBRUARY, 1884.
Gentlemen having suggestions to offer or pre-
sentations to make are invited to communicate
with the Clerk of the Course on or before the
27th instant.

THE HONGKONG DERBY, 1884.
The HONGKONG DERBY, a Sweepstakes of
\$20 each, half forfeit if declared on or before the
date of closing entries, with \$100 added for 1st
Pony and \$50 for 2nd. For all China Ponies,
bond fide Griffins at date of entry, (SATURDAY,
19th JANUARY, 1884.) First Pony, 70 per
cent; Second Pony, 20 per cent; Third Pony,
10 per cent. Weight 10st. 10lbs. One Mile-
and-a-half. Nominations close on WEDNES-
DAY, 19th DECEMBER, 1883, addressed to the
Clerk of the Course, at the Hongkong Club.
By Order,
H. J. H. TRIPP,
Hongkong, 15th October, 1883. [777]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A SECOND and FINAL BONUS of Five
per cent. on Contributions and DIVI-
DEND of EIGHTY DOLLARS and TWENTY-
NINE CENTS per SHARE for the year 1882, will
be Payable on MONDAY, the 22nd instant.
Warrants may be had on application at the
Office of the Society on and after that date.
By Order of the Board,
DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1883. [794]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE
YEAR 1882.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to
send in to this Office a List of their Con-
tributions of Premium for the year ended 31st
December last, in order that the proportion
of Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Con-
tributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in
before the 30th November next will be made up
by the Company, and no subsequent claims or
alterations will be allowed.
By Order of the Directors,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [673]

LOST.
ON BOARD the River Steamer "POWAN,"
an IRON TRUNK containing Books,
Papers, CLOTHING, &c.
The above has probably been taken away by
mischievous boys, and the OWNER
will feel greatly obliged by its being RETURNED
on board the Steamer as early as possible.
Hongkong, 9th October, 1883. [739]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH
HAVE JUST LANDED.
FRESH TOBACCOS.

EX "AJAX."
COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.
COPE'S STRAIGHT CUT.
EX "GLENFRUIN."
WILLS' BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.
WILLS' THREE CASTLES.
WILLS' GOLDEN FLAKE HONEY DEW.
WILLS' PRINCES MIXTURE.
WILLS' BEST SCOTCH.
WILLS' SCENTED RAPPEE.
FROM SHANGHAI.
HAPPY THOUGHT.
GOLDEN EAGLE.
DOLLAR BRAND.
STAR MIXTURE.
NOVELTIES IN FANCY AND FASHIONABLE STATIONERY.
THE CROCODILE LEATHER NOTE PAPER & ENVELOPES.
THE RUSSIA LEATHER PAPER & ENVELOPES.
THE MOROCCO LEATHER PAPER & ENVELOPES.
THE CRUSHED STRAWBERRY NOTE PAPER & ENVELOPES.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS,
A VERY FINE ASSORTMENT OF
THE CHOICEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PRODUCTIONS.
KELLY & WALSH.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1883. [360]

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES.
HALF CAPORAL CIGARETTES.
FULL CAPORAL CIGARETTES.
SULTANA CAPORAL CIGARETTES.
GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.
ACCOUNT BOOKS IN GREAT VARIETY.
GEMS OF DANCE.
WALDTEUFEL ALBUM.
MUSICAL FAVORITE.
SUNSHINE OF SONG.
SILVER WREATH.
LA CREME DE LA CREME.
ROBERT FRAUN'S ALBUM.
SCOTTISH SONGS.
MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.
GERMAN SONGS.
SILVER CHORD.
MUSICAL TREASURE.
SHOWER OF PEARLS.
NEW FANCY STATIONERY IN GREAT VARIETY.
THE POLYOPTICON!
W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 6th October, 1883. [784]

SAYLE & CO'S
SHOW-ROOMS.

JUST RECEIVED EX "GLENLEG" AND NOW SHOWING.

CHEAP TRIMMED MILLINERY IN LATEST STYLES.
SPECIALITIES IN BEAVER, FELT AND STRAW HATS AND
BONNETS IN NEWEST SHAPES.
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, MILLINERY, SILKS,
VELVETS, SATINS,
&c., &c., &c.
SAYLE & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1883. [730]

ROSE & CO.
HAVE JUST OPENED.

NEW BLACK, AND COLORED SILKS.
FRENCH BROCHE GAUZES.
COLORED SILK VELVETS AND VELVETEENS.
STAMPED VELVETS AND VELVETEENS.
BLACK VELVETS AND VELVETEENS.
NUNS' VEIL CLOTH in all New Shades.
BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.
CASHMERE, SILK, AND BEADED JERSEYS.
BOYS' JERSEY SUITS.
KID AND SUEDE GLOVES.
THE NEW JERSEY SUEDE GLOVES.
LACES, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c.
LADIES' FELT HATS.
PARIS MILLINERY AND TRIMMED HATS.
MANTLES, FISHUS AND CHENILLE CAPES.
&c., &c., &c.
ROSE & CO.,
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1883. [716]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA,
PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and the
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.)
THE Company's Steamship
"BERENICE,"
Captain P. Crilovich, will be despatched as
above on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at
NOON.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th October, 1883. [790]

FOR MAURITIUS, VIA SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship
"BELLONA,"
Captain Schaefer, will be despatched as above
on the 27th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DUNN, MELBYE & Co.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1883. [800]

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE
DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.
FRAISSINET & Co.
INDIA AND CHINA LINE.
FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship
"LIBAN,"
Lable, Commander, will have quick despatch for
the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1883. [754]

UNION LINE.
FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.
THE Steamship
"CAIRNSMUIR,"
Captain Castle, due on or about the 26th instant,
will have immediate despatch for the above
Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 20th October, 1883. [789]

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.'S LINE.
FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
VIA SINGAPORE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND
PORTS, and taking through Cargo to
ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, and
TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW
CALEDONIA and Fiji.)
THE Steamship
"EUXINE,"
Captain Peters, will be despatched as above,
on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th October, 1883. [791]

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND
PORTS, and taking through Cargo to New
ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA,
TASMANIA and Fiji.)
THE Eastern and Australian Steamship
Company's Steamer
"CATTERHUN,"
will be despatched as above on or about WED-
NESDAY, the 31st instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1883. [773]

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE
DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.
THE Steamship
"LIBAN,"
Lable, Commander, will sail on or about the
7th November, for MARSEILLES,
via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, and SUEZ; and with leave to call at
PENANG and TUTICORIN.—In connection
with these Steamers the Company runs a Line
from MARSEILLES to HAVRE and LONDON,
leaving MARSEILLES after arrival of the
Steamer from CHINA.
The Company also runs Steamers regularly
from MARSEILLES to numerous Ports in the
MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, by
which through freight may be looked.
The Company has a Forwarding Agency at
Paris, 9, Rue de Rougemont, giving special
facilities to Shippers.
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and
Stewardess.
The Line is noted for its Cuisine and Beer
and Table Wines are included in the Passage
Money.
RETURN TICKETS are now granted by
the Steamers of this line available for the
undetermined periods, to be reckoned from
the date of arrival at Marseilles of the Steamer
for which the Ticket is issued to the date of
re-embarkation there of the Holder of the
Ticket.
Special rates are arranged for families.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1883. [754]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 3 1/2 T. L. British Ship
"CHARLES BAL,"
Watson, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1883. [744]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A. I. British Ship
"LOTHAIR,"
Boulton, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1883. [743]

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.
TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship
"ARABIC,"
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yoko-
hama, with the option of calling at Honolulu, on
SATURDAY, the 27th October, at THREE P.M.
To be followed by the Steamship "OCEANIC,"
on the 17th November.
Connection being made at Yokohama with
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.
All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received at the
Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day pre-
vious to sailing.
RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Fran-
cisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within
six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per
cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within
one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be
made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return
Passage Orders, available for one year, will be
issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return
Fare. These allowances do not apply to through
fares from China and Japan to Europe.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland,
Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo,
should be sent to the Company's Offices, ad-
dressed to the Collector of Customs, San Fran-
cisco.
For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company
No. 504, Queen's Road Central.
F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1883. [2]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "VICTORIA" FROM
ANTWERP.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named
Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading for Countersignature and to take im-
mediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on
board will be landed and stored at Consignees'
risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
A General Average Bond will have to be
signed by the Consignees before delivery of
Goods.
THOS. HOWARD & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1883. [797]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND
SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship
"ARRATON APCAR,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are
hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading
to the Underigned for countersignature and to
take immediate delivery of their Goods from
alongside.
Cargo impeding her discharge or remaining on
board after the 21st October, will be landed
and stored at Consignees' risk, expense, and
no Fire Insurance will be effected.
Consignees are hereby informed, that all
claims must be made immediately, as none will
be entertained after the 8th November.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1883. [798]

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE
DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.
STEAMSHIP "LIBAN,"
LABLE, COMMANDER.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named
vessel from London, Marseilles and in-
termediate Ports, are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed at their risk into
Godown of the Underigned, at Warehouse No. 3,
behind the premises known as "Blue Buildings,"
whence and/or from the wharves or boats de-
livery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
after the 31st instant, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1883. [754]

For Sale.

RODERICK DHU WHISKY.
A PURE Fine Flavoured Blend, Equal in
Bouquet and Style to the
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